FIRST EDITION

Rebellion.

The Party of Assassination.

The French and the Prussians

Ritualism in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

REBELLIOUS PARIS.

Correspondence Between the French and the Prusslans-The Circumstances Under Which Paris will be Treated as an

M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicated to the National Assembly, in the sitting of the 22d ult., the following telegraphic despatches, exchanged between him and the Prussian military authorities. The first is from General Von Fabrice:-

GENERAL VON FABRICE'S LETTER. ROUBN, March 21, 1871.—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that, in presence of the events which have just taken place in Paris, and which appear no longer to insure the execution of the conventions as regards the future, the commander-in-chief of the army before Paris interdicts all approach to our lines in front of the forts occu-pied by by us, demands the re-establishment, within pied by by us, demands the re-establishment, within twenty-four hours, of the telegraphs destroyed at Fantin, and declares that he will treat the city of Paris as an enemy if it shall still adopt any measures in contradiction to the negotiations engaged and the preliminaries of peace, which circumstance would lead to an opening of the fire from the forts in question.

FARRICE.

JULES FAVRE'S REPLY. The Minister replied as follows:-

Vensaules, March 21, 1871.—I received only very late this evening the telegram which your Excellency does me the honor to address to me this day at twenty minutes past 12 o'c'ock. The insurrectional movement triumphant in Paris has been only a surprise, before which the Government has momentarily retired to avoid a civil war. It is the work of a handful of factious men disavowed by the great majority of the population, and energetically combatted by the Mayors, who resisted with courage. The departments are unanimous in condemnrage. The departments are unanimous in condemning the movement and in promising their support to the Assembly. The Government will make itself master of the situation, and if it does not so so tomorrow the reason is that it desires to spare the effusion of blood.

Your Excellency can therefore be assured that our engagements shall be kept, and you will doubtless be unwilling, in presence of these facts and of our formal declaration, to indict on the city of Paris, protected by the preliminaries of peace, the calamity of a military execution. To do this would be to make the dying expiate the crime of a few perverse enemies of their country. As to the damage done to the telegraph at Pautin the Government unfortunately has not, at present, the means of repairing it. Notice has been sent to the Mayors, who, perhaps, will be able to do what is demanded. But I have the honor to repeat to your Excellency that owing to the good sense of the great majority of the Paris population, to the firmness of the Assembly and the support given by the departments, the cause of right will prevail, and that in a few days I shall have the power of giving entire satisfaction to your Excellency in respect to the claims justified by our

THE GERMAN COMMANDER TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee publishes the follow ing despatch from the Prussian headquarters:-COMPRENE, March 21, 1871. — The undersigned, commanding-in-chief, takes the liberty to inform you that the German troops which eccupy the forts to the north and east of Paris, as well as the environs of the right bank of the Seine, have received orders to maintain an amicable and passive attitude so long as the events of which the interior of the city is the theatre shall not assume—with regard to the German armies-a hostile character, and of a nature to place them in danger. Should such be the case, they will observe the terms determined by the preliminaries of peace. But, in the case these events should have a character of hostility, the city of Paris will be treated as an enemy. For the Commander-in-chief of the Third Corps of the Imperial armies.

VON SCHLOTHEIM, Major-General. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REPLY.

The member of the committee delegated for foreign relations replied:-Paris, March 22, 1871.—The undersigned, delegated by the Central Committee to the Department of Foreign Affairs, in answer to your despatch, informs you that the revolution accomplished here, having a character essentially municipal, is not in any way aggressive against the German armies. Furthermore, we have no authority to discuss the prelimitaries of peace voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

The National Assembly-Text of the Proclamation Issued to the People.

The following is the text of the proclamation lesued on the 22d of March, at Versailles, by the National Assembly to the people and

Citizens and Soldiers :- The greatest crime with a free people a revolt against national sovereignty, adds fresh disasters to the troubles of the country Senseless criminals, on the morrow following a great misfortune, when the foreigner had scarcely evacu-ated the ravaged fields, have not blushed to carry disorder, ruin, and dishonor into Paris, which they pretended to honor and defend. They have stained the city with b'ood, which raises the public conscience against them, and forbids them pronouncing the noble word "Republic!" which has no other meaning than respect for the laws and liberty. France repudiates this odious attempt with indigna-France repudiates this odious attempt with indignation. Do not fear the weakness on our part to compromise with the guilty. We shall maintain the
trust condided to us by the country, and the principle
of national sovereighty. We are your representatives, France will not be modelled by a factious
minority. It is for you to defend your rights, and
to maintain yourselves. We appeal to your courage
and assistance. We adjure you to raily round the
Assembly, which is your work, and the symbol of
hope and safety.

A. Thiers.

ope and safety. M. Jules Favre, in his speech at the sitting of the National Assembly on the 22d ult., au-nounced that he had communicated the despatch of Count Bismarck to the Mayor of the Second arrondissement, who had sent the same to the other mayors. M. Jules Favre said, in his reply to Count Bismarck, that the departments unar imously repudiated all connection with the Paris committee, and adhered to the Government and the National Assembly. The Government has requested the officer commanding the Prussian troops not to inflict the threatened punishment on Paris, because thousands of innocents would thus suffer for the crimes committed by a few wrong-headed persons.

Proclamation of the Mayors and Deputies of Paris to the Citizens.

The following proclamation from the Mayors and Deputies of Paris, addressed to the National Guard and all citizens, was posted up in Paris

on the 22d ult.:—
The country is bleeding, mutilated, and on the point of expiring; and we, her children, give her the last blow! The foreigner is at our gates, watching the moment to enter as master should we turn against each other our fratricidal arms! In the name of all the great recollections of our unhappy France; in the name of our children, whose future we are destroying forever, and with broken hearts we appeal to yours, that our hands may be joined again as they were joined during the sad and giorious hours of the siege. Let us not lose in one day the honor which we have guarded intact for five months with an unexampled courage. Let us, citizens, seek that which unites us, not that which divides us. We wished to maintain and strengthen the great institution of the National Guard, whose existence is inon the 22d ult :-

separable from that of the republic. We shall

We wished that Paris should recover her liberty we wished that Park should recover her neerly, so long confiscated by an arrogant despotism. We shall have it. Your wishes have been submitted to the National Assembly by your deputies. The Chamber has accessed to them by a unanimous vote, which guarantees the municipal elections within a short period in Paris and all the communes of France. In awaiting these elections, which alone are legal, regular, and in conformity to the true principles of republican institutions, it is the duty of all good citizens not to respond to the appeal made all good citizens not to respond to the appeal made to them without authority, without right. We, your municipal representatives; we, your deputies, de-clare, therefore, that we shall entirely ignore the elections announced for to-morrow. We protest against their illegality.
Citizens—Let us unlie in respecting the law. Thus

the country and the republic will be saved, Vice to prance! Yive to Republique! Paris, March 22, 1871. Here follow the signatures of the Mayors,

Deputy Mayort, and the Deputies of Paris.

Louis Blane's Manifesto to the Parisians. A manifesto, dated March 22, and posted up in Paris, says :-

Citizens :- We have no doubt that on reading the report of yesterday's sitting of the Assembly you experienced the same feelings as those with which our souls are filled. It was not our fault that the our souls are fibed. It was not our fault that the sitting did not assume a different character and lead to different results. Still, we have obtained a formal recognition of the rights of Paris, and the capital will consequently be called upon in a short time to elect a municipal council. Under these circumstances you will understand, as we do, the necessity of avoiding such disasters as would arise at

this moment from any conflict between the citizens.
Signed by Louis Blanc and afteen others.
Another placard, signed by the same Deputies,
protests against the elections ordered by the

The Electeur Libre affirms that Bonapartist gold is being distributed with open hand, and that instead of 1f. 50c. some of the National Guards are receiving 6t. a day.

The Workingmen Showing Their Hands -The Stonemasons' and Stonesawyers'

The following placard, printed on red paper, was posted March 23 in the Quartier of the Hotel SYNDICAL CHAMBER OF THE STONEMASONS AND STONE-

SAWYESS.
Citizens:—In answer to the call that the country was in danger we have taken up arms. That was our duty. To-day we are overtaken by misery and leprosy. We can only better our future by a sublime effort. The difficult epoch we are passing through must have brought us to serious reflection on the subject of our social position as workmen. We must ask ourselves whether we, the producers,

ought to allow those who do not produce anything to live at ease; whether the system which has been pursued until now is destined to exist for all time, even when it is entirely opposed to us. Let us prove by our attachment to the sacred cause of deocracy that we are worthy of all the consideration To our task, then, fellow workmen, for our employers only think at this moment how to profit by our misery in order to extert still more from us, if possible. If we are true to our ourselves we shall check their base rapacity. To this end we call upon the stonemasons and stonesawyers to assemble on Thorsday next at the Place de la Corderie du Temple, No. 6 (Salle Moutler). The aim of the Syndical Chamber is to be watchful, to guard the common interests of its members, and to come to their ald in case of being wounded, or being the victims of accident at their work, to initiate and to introduce for the prosperity of the trade all improvements it is entitled to.

The Insurgent Proclamation Calling for an Election-Paris Does Not Want to Reign, but She Wants to be Free.

lowing manifesto was published or 22d ultimo by the Central Committee of the insurrection:-

REPUBLIC CONVEDERATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Citizens; You are called upon to elect your Communal Assembly the Municipal Council of the city of Paris). For the first time since the 4th September the republic is freed from the government of her enemies. In conformity with republican rights, you convoke your selves, by the organ of your committee, in order to give the men whom you will yourselves elect a mission which you will yourselves define. Your sovereignts has been entirely restored to you; you are completely your own masters. Utilize this precious and perhaps only hour in order to regain the communal liberties elsewhere enjoyed by the most humble villages, and of which you have long been deprived. In giving to your city a powerful com-munal organization, you will establish therein the first courts of your rights as an indestructible basis of your republican institutions.

The right of the city is as undeniable as that of

the nation; the city, like the nation, must have its Assembly, which, without distinction, calls itself municipal or communal Assembly or commune. is this Assembly which recently could have be powerful and successful in the defense of t nation. To-day it may become the power and the salvation of the republic. This Assembly establishes real order which is alone durable, being founded on the often-renewed consent of a frequent consulted majority. It suppresses every cause of conflict of civil war and revolution by suppressing all antagonism between the political opinion of Paris and the Central Executive power. It protects, at the same time, the rights of the city and the rights of the nation — those of the capital and those of the provinces—does justice to the interests of both and reconciles the spirit by which they are ani-

mated.

Finally, it gives to the city a national militia, which defends the citizens against power, instead of a standing army, which defends power against the citizens, and the municipal police which pursues honest people. This Assembly appoints special committees in its midst, who share its different labors (instruction, work, finance, public relief, National Guard, police, etc.) The members of the Municipal Assembly, incersantly controlled, watched over, reviewed by subilic ontions. reviewed by public opinion, are removable, account able, and responsible. Such is the Assembly—a free city in a free country—which you are about to find.
Oitizens you will court the honor of contributing
by your vote to this foundation. You will achieve
in Paris the glory to have laid the foundation-stone
of a new social edifice, to have elected the first re-

Citizen :s-Paris does not want to reign, but shewill be free. She has no other ambition to dictate than by example. She neither aspires to intrude her own will, nor will she renounce the same. She does not care any more to issue decrees than to submit to plebiscites. She represents progress by marching ahead herself, and prepares the liberty of others in founding her own. She does not push any one founding her own. violently forward on the road of republicanism, but

contents herself to enter upon it at first. Here follow the signatures of the members of the Central Committee of the National Guard.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Scenes at the Opening of the Chamber-Speech of Jules Favre-The Menace of the German Commander to Open Fire on Paris-Reply of the Thiers Government-The Assassination of Generals Thomas

Great excitement reigned among the Depu-ties at the opening of the meeting of March 23. The Chamber was opened by the President. M. J. Grevy, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After a personal controversy between M. Louis Blane and M. Juignet, to which the Assembly paid, however, very little attention, M. Jules Favre, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, arose, and when he pronounced the words of "Je demande la the whole Assembly and spectators

were hushed into silence.

M. Jules Favre began—Gentlemen:—The exceptional circumstances in which we are placed do not permit the Government to pass in silence one of those incidents which unfortunately I have predicted. I told the Chamber yesterday that the criminal enterprise which is directed in Paris against the government and authority of the National Art. criminal enterprise which is directed in Paris against the government and authority of the National Assembly placed the whole of France in the great danger of an immediate total or partial resumption of hostilities by the German forces. I added that it was to be feared that the city of Faris, having violently separated herself from her Government, would be treated as an enemy. Well, then, the very moment I had said this I received from the German Chancery a despatch which was even more important than that to which I had alluded in my preceding discourse. Last night I received another, the contents of which I cannot conceal from the Assembly. I have sent the lastnamed despatch to one of my colleagues, who is Mayor of an arrondissement in Faris, in order that he may publish it throughout the city.

Here M. Favre result he correspondence that had passed between him and the German commander.
M. Favre continued—The sad extremity in which we are placed, gentlemen, left nothing else for me to do. I must, however, communicate to you conidentially the formal assurance which I had given as a member of the Government, that it is the first in-tention of the assembly to re-establish the authority of the law at any price, because it should prevail above all criminal resistance. The Prussian staff has entere into negotiations with us to which I attach good hopes

into negotiations with us to which I attach good hopes. I have a rigerous cuty to fulfil, and I shall accomplish it to the best (I my power. But I wish, gentlemen, that those who thow the country into these calamities should anderstand the responsibility which weighs upon them in the face of history and civil zation. (Very good.) I have nothing else to tell you, except that, resolved to do our duty, we shall certainly induce the population of Paris to protest against the servitude to which they are subjected by a handful of men who have consummated a bold crime, and that in a few days my promises—the ergagements which I have taken—will, thanks to your sid, be easily fulfilled.

The following discourse was delivered by M. Jules Favre on the preceding day, with regard to the revolutionary acts of the Commune and the assessination of Generals Thomas and Lecounte:—M. Jules Favre—I have just heard that the men

M. Jules Favre—I have just heard that the men of order in Paris, who are, I am sure, very numerous, demand, as a satisfaction, which we cannot refuse them, to manifest their energetic condemnation of the municipal vote. I do not doubt the sincerity of their intentions, and am sure that there was not one

among them who approached the ballot in the face of the humiliating position to which Paris is unfortu-nately reduced. The President of the Council has said:—"Let Paris show but a sign to us and we shall be with her. We have not ceased to be with her, and although superior considerations have compelled us to bring the army hither we have said at our departure, 'At the first sign we shall be with you,'" Indeed, gentlemen, this is the sole duty of all men of honor under the present conditions. Time present and I consure we to resent ditions. Time presses, and I conjure you to reflect on this. It is not alone by words, but by deeds, and energetic deeds, that this evil must be compared. energetic deeds, that this evil must be comoated. (Approbation.) If you would not that the evil be left without remedy—and it will not, I hope—if you would not that it should attain to proportions that would dishonor our unfortunate country. (Very good, very good.) Well, then, the honest citizen of Paris only accept with a shudder the shameful yoke imposed upon them by a handful of wretches, against whom they have had the courage to protest.

And be not deceived when you are told that an And be not deceived when you are told that an act of sovereignty could disarm the infamous passions which now seek full scope: I do not say that they deceive you; Heaven forbid that I should impute to any one in this Assembly a bad intention! But they (the members of Paris) are deceived. (Movement.) Let the Assembly, in its sovereign power, afirm what we have thought so long, what the President of the Council has so well expressed, viz, that Paris must enjoy her municipal liberties, that her magistrates must be freely elected, that to them only belong the administration and disposition them only belong the administration and disposition of the fortunes of the city. My honorable colleague, the Minister of the Interior, and I have prepared in advance a plan of law, which we should have submitted to you yesterday, if it had not been necessubmitted to you vesterday, if it had not been necessary to give the introductory explanations, and to assure ourselves that we were acting in concert with you. You are aware that those men who have told the honorable representatives of Paris that they would disarm at the bidding of the vote, do, nevertheless, heap insults on this Assembly and the Government emanating from it. I should blush if I were under the necessity of repeating the grantical insults and necessity of repeating the gratuitous insuits and the outrages which these enemies of the public wei-fare have offered the legitimate authorities emanatfare have offered the legitimate authorities emanating from universal suffrage, placing above them I do not know what bloody and rapacious ideal. (True, very true! Bravo!) There can be, therefore, no misunderstanding among us upon this subject. If it were the question of giving Paris the liberty of elections, I can say, without hesitation, that the great majority, if not the unanimity, of this Assembly would render Paris the rights which have so long been withheld from her. Paris will, therefore, know what are your intentions; she will know that they have are your intentions; she will know that they have always been in conformity with the principles of right, and there can be no pretext on the part of law for continuing their usurpation, Such declarations, however-it would be idle t ceal it—are vain and deceptive. What those men have desired—what they have, in fact, realized—is the trial of that fatal doctrine which, unfortunately, has had illustrious disciples—sincere, perhaps, but not understanding the consequences of the opinion into which they have strayed. I mean that tenet of belief which, in the language of philosophy, may call itself individualism and materialism, but which from a political standpoint—to use an expression which I have heard in this Assembly—ought to call itself the republic place above universal suffrage. (Very good! Very good! Yes, gentlemen, it is with such doctrines, professed perhaps, with perfect good faith by these men, that they wish to lead astray the people and make them believe that, with a free nation, the greatest amount of livery consists in the greatest division, and that it behooves a city like Paris—for these new have even proclaimed this o separate from France—to her own individuality, to live by herself. This is not only an error this is a crime against the unity of France. (Bravos.) As for myself, gentlemen, permit me not to leave this tribune without opening my neart, in order that it may be delivered of one of the numerous sorrows which oppress it. When charged with the negotiations I combated for three days the onditions of the victor, and Heaven knows how he insisted upon entering Paris and disarming the National Guard! (Movement.) I thought it my duty to spare the National Guard this homiliation, I thought after having shown such a heroic spirit during the such a heroic spirit during shown such a heroic spirit during the siege the National Guard would understand that it had a second duty to fulfil—that of using the arms which I preserved for it for the execution of law and maintenance of public peace, (Very good.) I was mistaken. (Movement) I ask for it pardon of God and men; and when I heard it rumored I would not believe it on the evening of the 18th of March not believe it, on the evening of the 18th of March that the unfortunate Generals Lecomte and Thomas had been assassinated. Oh! my conscience was had been assassinated. On my conscience was stricken (sensation), and I asked myself whether I had not relied too much on those for whom I had obtained this stipulation. Well, then, I conjure them, for it is never too late to return to the right, that they may know it. The responsibillty which weighs upon them is great. It depends to-day on the National Guard to consummate its dishonor or to redeem it (Yes, yes; very good.) But let the National Guard understand that the safety of the country is in its hands, but whatever may happen, the sovereignty of the people will get the upper hand; for France will not be dissolved or brought to bend her front beneath a bloody level which is in the hands of a factious minority. (Bravo,

M. Gaslonde—Let us appeal to the provinces.
Admiral Saisset—Yes; call upon the provinces to
march, if necessary, upon Paris. This must end.
M. Favre—But what I desire from the bottom of
my heart is, that the National Guard should be brought to a proper sense of its situation; that it may understand the grand device, "Noblesse oblige" and that, after having conquered, in the eyes of the enemy and of the whole of France, the highest titles to public admiration, it should not forget itself and compromise these privileges. There remains but one thing for it to conquer, and that is to heed your voice and make quick justice of the wretches who oppress the capital. ("Bravo," and prolonged ap-

REMARKABLE SERVICE IN A PRO-TESTANT CHURCH.

Maundy-Thursday Celebration of the Holy Encharist in the Oratory of St.

Sacrament. To-day being Maundy Thursday, there was a large attendance at the oratory of St. Sacrament, No. 1248 Broadway. The church was decorated with choice flowers, particularly around the altar, which was also brilliantly

lighted with tapers. The principal service took place at 11 o'clock, it being the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. The services was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Bradley, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of St. Mary's Church, and Father Noyes, of St. The Holy Eucharist was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Brown. A sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Bradley, the pastor of the

After attending to the services of the day, he said that owing to the obstructions put forth by the bishops of the Church the Holy Eucharist could not be performed in its true and original style. However, although they would not admit of the celebration of the true Eucharistic service, the hearts of the people were the same, and no restriction could be placed upon their thoughts by law or orders. A service will also take place this evening.—N. Y. Post, last even-

SECOND EDITION TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Terrible Scenes in Paris.

Burial of the Dead Ricters.

Women Crying for Vengeance

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

More Trouble in the Mining Regions

Miners Driven from their Work.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Extraordinary Scenes in Paris-Funcrals of the Killed in the Late Engagements. PARIS, April 6 .- The funeral of the killed to-day was an extraordinary scene. There were three luge hearses with black velvet palls, each decorated with twelve red flags, containing the dead. Following them were eight thousand National Guards and double that number of citizens.

Women were Marching in hundreds past and along the Boulevards at a

solemn pace. Many members of the Commune joined the procession when they arrived at Pere la Chaise. Each Hearse Contained Thirty-three

Coffins, and twenty-three other hearses were already in

the cemetery filled with dead from the hospitals, It was an awful scene. One Huge Grave

was made for all. The bodles were lowered one at a time amidst the

Shricks for Vengeance of men and women on the assassins of Versailles. Pere la Chaise was one mass of people Swaying with Passion

and screaming "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la

The Losses of the Communists create great grief in the city, mixed with bitter

The Firing Ceased. VERSAII LES, April 6-9 P. M .- The firing has

ceased for the present. Violent Cannonading.

LONDON, April 7 .- A despatch from Versailles to-day states that violent cannonading was heard both last night and this morning in the directions of Courbrol, to the northeast of Paris, and Chatillon, south of that city.

General Henry. The rumor that General Henry has been executed by order of the Versailles Government is rather apochryphal, in view of the fact cabled to you the 4th instant, that the special correspondent of the London Telegraph saw him killed by a shell from Fort Mont Valerien. The story is probably circulated by the

Government, M. Regue, who has been suspected of an attempt at negotiating with the Versaliles Government, has been arrested and imprisoned ba order of the Commune. Death of Baron Tegethoff. Baron Teghethoff, the distinguished Austrian Admiral who won the naval battle of Lissa in

insurgents to fan the excitement against the

1866, and superlutended in 1868 the removal of the remains of the ex-Emperor Maximilian from Mexico to Trieste, died yesterday at his residence in Vienna.

FROM NEW YORK. A Mysterious Case.

NEW YORK, April 7 .- The body of Mrs. Emma Fox, of Newport, R. I., missing since February 11th, was found last evening, with her diamonds and watch on, with twenty dollars in money. Her husband, W. W. Fox, died of consumption, at the Everett House, about three weeks ago, and was buried in Westchester county. Both were very wealthy. On the night of March 11th she told her friends she would drown herself, and was watched, but eluded them. Family difficulty was the cause. Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, April 7 .- One of the most extensive conflagrations that ever occurred in this city took place this morning. The fire broke out in the large printing house of Weed, Parsons & Co., on Columbia street, consuming that building and nearly an entire block of small buildings on Broadway, between Columbia and Von Tromp streets, on the west side. The total loss will reach half a million dollars.

New YORK, April 7 .- Zadock Pratt, formerly a Congressman, died yesterday at Bergen, N. J.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tobacco Interests. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, April 7 .- Representative Platt, of Virginia, made an argument before Commissloner Pleasanton yesterday in behalf of tobacco shippers, and received assurances that an order will soon be issued to the effect that proof of the loss of tobacco in shipment under bond would be received in abatement of the tax. Heretofore the shipper who lost his tobacco was required to pay the tax.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore April 7.—Cotton dull and nominal, but urchanged. Flour firmer with a good demand for low and midium grades. Howard street supernee, \$5-75@5; do. family, \$7-50@5; City Mills superfine, \$6-67-25; do. family, \$7-50@5; City Mills superfine, \$6-67-25; do. extra, \$6-75@6; do. extra, \$6-75@6; do. extra, \$6-75@6; do. family, \$7-25@8-50. Wheat firmer; choice and fancy white, \$2-@2-05; fair to prime, \$1-60@1-90; prime to choice red, \$1-90@8-2-05; fair to group. \$1-50@1-50; common at \$1-40-21-50; 2.65; fair to good, \$1.50@170; common at \$1.40@1.50; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.50@1.65; Pennsylvania, \$1.50@1.60. Corn dull; white and yellow Southern, 80c. Oats steady at \$2.26c. Provisions quiet and nominal. Bacon shoulders, \$2.26c.; rib sides, 102.26llc.; clear rib, 112c. Hams, 17.213c. Lard, 123.4c. Mess Fork, \$21.60. Whicky dull at \$1.226.

FROM THE STATE.

Further Outrages at the Mines. FURANTON, April 7. - Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock a large body of miners and boys from other mines congregated at Tripp's slope, and assailed with stones and clubs the men at work in that place, stopping the work. It is reported on the streets this morning that a large body of miners, numbering four or five hundred, have driven the men out of Connell's mines and the mine worked by Morris & Weeks. At the latter place they blew up the mouth of the slope with powder taken from the mine, tore up the railroad track at the mine, and did other demage to the amount of one thousand dollars, Three men were killed and several wounded at Tripp's slope this morning.

Further Details—Miners Murdered—Troops Telegraphed For. SCHANTON, April 7 .- This morning a band of five hundred men, armed with muskets, clubs, and revolvers, visited Tripp's mines, in this city, and prevented the workmen from entering the mines. Three miners employed at the works were shot down dead in cold blood by the mob, and others beaten with stones so badly that they

Last night Morris & Weed's retail coal works in this city were torn down, the mouth of their mine blown done, and the track torn up. A large mob is now engaged (this noon) in driving the men of the iron company's mines, [near their mills. These several gangs of men carry the Irish-American flag, and have the arms of two of the militia companies, one Irish and the other Welsh. Great excitement prevails here, and a bloody time is expected.

General Osborn, of Wilkesbarre, has been telegraphed for troops. The Mayor of the city was hooted at while reading the riot act to the mob to-day. There is not an American military company in the entire northern half of this (Luzerne) county.

The demonstrations yesterday were the first made during this suspension.

The mobs altogether number over a thousand men, and they are visiting in rapid succession such mines as are being worked here. Connell's mines, near this city, were besleged to-day, and a suspension of work compelled. The proper authorities for preserving the peace are moving slowly, and unless decisive measures are taken at once the whole city will be under the terrorism of the rioters.

The Apportionment Bill-A New Com-Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HARRISBURG, April 7.—The conference com-

mittee of the House to endeavor to adjust the differences with the Senate upon the Apportionment bill has been changed by the resignation of one of its members. It now comprises El-liott, of Philadelphia, Mann, of Potter, and Chalfant, of Montour.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

A Williamsburg School Girl Missing-Her Letter to Her Mother-"You'll Never See Me Alive Again."

An advertisement in another column inquires for Annie Olmstead, a miss of fourteen, who up to the day of her disappearance, on Monday last resided with her widowed mother, at North Fourth and Sixth streets, Williamsburg. At the usual hour on Monday Annie started for school. As she did not reach home at the usual hour, her mother and brother went in search of her. but in vain. Yesterday morning Mrs. Olmstead received by mail a letter in her daughter's handwriting post-marked "New York, April 4, 9 P. as follows:-

M.," as follows:—
My Dear Mother:—It is hard for me to leave this world in the way I am going to do. You'll never see me alive again in this world, and you'll only find my body by raking the East river. I shall drown myself at 12 o'clock this Tuesday night. Mother, I cried when I wrote this; but I want you to make your mind contented. Mother, pray for me; pray Your daughter,

The girl's brother-in-law yesterday visited a Miss McKenna, with whom Annie was on inti-mate terms. Miss McKenna said that Annie was at her house on Monday afternoon, and looking out of the window saw her mother and brother searching for her. She said:-"My God! there's my mother looking for me. I'm going to New York to drown myself. Don't

say anything about it, or you'll get yourself into Miss McKenna says that she went away as soon as her mother was out of sight, and she saw no more of her.—N. Y. Sun, to-day.

Mr. Summer and the Democrats in the Senate.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Recent events have established a new relation between Mr. Sumner and the Democrats of the Senate. The old savage hostillty has become something more than an armed neutrality; it i an active alhance, limited, no doubt, in pur poses, but warm in support of the common in-terests. In the old days, it was rare to see a Democratic Senator in the neighborhood of Mr Sumper's chair; now there is not an hour passes without a conference, always carried on, however, at his place, and never on the Democratic The most effusive cordiality seems to If Mr. Sumner speaks of Mr. Thurman in debate, it is with emphatic words of friendship, and not in the conventional style as "the Senator from Ohio." If Mr. Sumner needs support in any of his efforts to introduce resolution or make inquiries, Mr. Thurman or Mr. Casserly is ready to proffer it. When the great speech of Monday was finished, the first and heartiest congratulations came from these gentlemen and their tollowers. It would be non-sense to infer from all this that Mr. Sumner is going to jump into the arms of the Democracy, or to follow Mr. Chase's example in seeking a nomination from Tammany. But these thingsall have their value in weighing the signs of the

FINANCIAL FAILURE.

Collapse of a Prominent Broker of Wilmington.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial of last evening save:-It has been well known in financial circles for some time that Mr. A. R. Woolston, a prominent broker and real estate agent of this city, was not able to promptly meet his engage-ments. His affairs have now reached such a condition as to be no improper subject for a

newspaper statement. Woolston's failure is for a large amount. his liabilities being stated as high as \$70,000, which will be much in excess of all that can be realized from his assets. One of the most un-fortunate features of the case is that his fatherin-law, a gentleman much respected in the community, who had acquired a competency after an active business life, is so involved by en-dorsements for Mr. Woolsten as to be obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Other sums owing by Mr. Woolston are to persons in moderate circumstances, who

can ill affordy the loss. The causes of Mr. Woolston's failure are stated to be imprudent speculations and the absorption of capital in extensive building operations. He erected quite a number of houses during the past year. In his capacity as broker, he was correspondent here for Henry Clews & Co., of New York, and agent for the National

BREAKING THE BONDS.

Puritanism Wounded in the House of its Friends-A Boston Cleric on Theatres and Dancing.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch lectured in the Olympic Theatre, Boston, on Sunday evening last, on "THE THEATRE AS A MEANS OF GRACE."

The report of his address in the Boston Herald says he prefaced his remarks by a selection from the writings of Hood, denouncing the practice of some persons of donning the cloak of religion to cover their hidden deformities. and of assuming to feel a holy horror of indulging any of the propensities of human nature. The speaker then contrasted the

PRINCIPLES OF TRUE AND FALSE RELIGION. The former was discriminating, proving all things, and holding fast to that which was good. The latter was overbearing and dogmatic. The former favored a full and fair encounter between truth and error, and "who ever knew the truth to be put to the worst?" The theatre and the dance have always been put under the ecclesi-astical ban, and have received the severest censure of rigid moralists. But

HUMAN NATURE CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED. Men clothed in gown and bands, or dressed in a little brief authority," which they wear with as much pride and pomposity as any fop his fanciful toggery, may strive with severe counte-nance and rigid, Puritanic restrictions to subdue and repress human nature; but just when they think they have conquered, and have got it safe under their thumb, up it jumps

LIKE A JACK-IN-A-BOX, full of life and vigor, to their great fright, or at least to their extreme displeasure and disgust. The speaker claimed that many of the worst and most immoral people he had ever known had been those who never went to the theatre. but considered it a stepping-stone to hell; while very many of the best men and women in the world have been those who occasionally attend the theatre and regard its influence,

AS FAVORABLE TO GOOD MORALS. He (Hatch) practised as he preached, and in the instruction of his little daughter brought her to the theatre and had her taught to dance at home. The contrary ground had been taken by very able and sincere men, but in most cases these grounds were not the result of investigation and personal knowledge, but were taken from hearsay; and in the speaker's opinion, one of the most able exponents of these principles, none other than Henry Ward Beecher, was "like an owl in an ivy bush, reading a lecture to a lynx on the sin of sharp-sightedness!" was very weil received by the audience, and was frequently applauded.

A BURSTED BUBBLE.

The Principals in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Swindle to Go Before the

Grand Jury. All the affidavits and papers which have been filed with reference to the charge of fraud pre-ferred by the Superintendent of Police against George Thomas Elias, Joseph McClennan, Henry Wilson, Charles Sinclair, James Smith, and An-

drew Watt were yesterday morning forwarded to the Grand Jury for their consideration. It was at first thought impossible to hold them on the charge, but the District Attorney has so clearly defined the law upon which the indictments are to be founded that it is very unlikely the defendants will come off without receiving the full weight of the law. According to the statute the getting up of a lottery of this character is a misdemeanor punishable with imprisomment not exceeding two years and a fine of There was a consultation between Captain Wilson and Judge Garvin to-day with reference to the property now in charge of the police, but the decision has not yet been made public. All those who have loaned goods are anxious to regain possession of them, but nothing has been removed up to the present time.-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, April 7, 1871. This being Good Friday and a legal holiday. business on 'Change, as well as at all the public institutions, was suspended. Some triffing sales out of the regular order were reported, but they afford no gauge to the condition of the various

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, April 7 .- There was no meeting of the merchants at the Commercial Exchange this morning, and the movements in Breadstuffs were of a imited character.

Cotton is but little sought after. The current

quotations are:-

| Cook Middling | 15 | Cook Mi Middling 15 (£15)4 Middling 15. Good Middling .16 (8— Good Middling .17 In Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses, no change.

Provisions are duil, and prices of all descriptions

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL STATE OF THERMOMETRE AT THE EVENING TRLEGHAPT S A M..... 54 | 11 A. M..... 62 | 2 P. M...... 70 SUN RISES...... 5-35 MOON SETS...... 9-11 SUN SETS...... 6-30 HIGH WATER..... 2-50

NEW YORK, April 7.—Arrived, steamship Morro Castle, from Havana. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Maydower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde

Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Barge Young John, Corolan, Jersey City, do.
Barge Mary and Emma, Forsyth, New York, do.
Barge Anna Ryan, McFadden, do. do. Barge Clara Lynch, Blunt, Parge Lizzie M. Doherty, Moore, Sloop Franklin, Fenton, Salem, do.
Sloop Alphonse, —, do.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Harman, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baitimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 25 hours from New York with mose, to John F. Ohl.

Schr Abbott Devereux, Rich, 11 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh,

Schr Nina, Scott, from Baltimore, with 300 sacks Schr Nina, Scott, from Baltimore, with 300 sacks Higgans' salt to Wm. Bumm & Sons. Schr J. H. Walnwright, Adams, from New York. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Centipede, Willetts, arrived town from New Haven at 7 A. M. to-day.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 6.—S barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Baltimore Branch Office, April 6.—The fellowing barges left in tow this morning, eastward:

B. McWilliams, A. McCaffrey, H. Sneil, S. Morrell, J. Hawkins, P. McDevitt, Thomas Wilson, F. C. King, R. W. King, W. Fayill, and Catharing Moan, all with coal for New York.

The Emma and C. C. Pope left with those reported yesterday.

Twelve loaded barges ready for tow this evening